# GIOUS DEPARTMENT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST SE PROTESTANT BY STATIONS & MISSIONARIES THRUCGHOUT THE WORLD. cencluded from page 127.]

TANJORE. and Southern Carnatic, in the In-NUN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETT.-1766.

John Caspar Kolhoff. lace the illustrious Swartz lareturn for the year 1813 isdischildren and 111 heathens: gents, 706: Received from the Marriages, 31:

ity's missions are assisted by country priests, who have heran ordination :-Nanaperagason,

Abraham. THEOPOLIS.

fica, about 600 miles east of

MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1814. incht, D. Verhoogd, native. WEVELLY COUNTRY. gar Cape Comorin, in the In-

was esim,

ss of a fair d

ANSWERED:

on Mead, Samuel Render. Ingletaube preached in six or sevabstately erected by him, and suand several schools taught by naists, who receive support from er; but he is said to have left his

othern Carnatic, in the Peninsula

DINISH MISSION COLLEGE - 1705. a Caemmerer, - Schreivogel, grayen, Country Priest.

mil Danish Mission College, esthe first Protestant Mission in athis place, in 1705. Here Zieslated a great part of the Bible mi; himself and associates being with the patronage and correspon-George I. of England, Frederic Benzk, Archbishop Wake, and distinguished personages. The was stablished here has furmay raluable Christian works to ten countries. The late Dr. use plan of free schools is likely mencial to India, labored at this

quebar mission includes near

A MISSIONARY SOCIETY. port of the school establish.

late Dr. John has fallen alsuccessor of that venerable egular reports to the Society and progress of the schools. ise of 1815, the total number een admitted amounted to on 956 were then under eduhe schools were 23 in number, lous stations, under the care of There is every prospect of the divine blessing, a supply achers and missionaries from ouths; one school being speriated to that object. hand Tamul Schools :

supplied by 9 Teachers. Tamul Schools : supplied by 15 Teachers.

Schools, for the Pariah Caste: supplied by 11 Teachers. TIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY 501. in aid of these schools, and of school books and stationery.

TRAVANCORE. at the south-western extremisula of India.

USSIONARY SOCIETY.-1816.

Thomas Norton. aro, the Company's Resident, a college at Cotym, for the the Syrian Christians. The has Norton, one of the Society's s, is appointed, at Major Munhto assist in his plans, who promost cordial support and aid.

was accordingly to proceed, ay, from Ceylon, and to be fixed la order to obtain a knowledge ylim language, and of the pees of the Syrian Christians. TRINIDAD. nd in the West Indies.

ETAN METHODISTS .- 1788. Abraham Whitehouse. mber of members 330. MISSIONARY SOCIETY -- 1809. Thomas Adam.

preaches regularly at the et of Spain, and once a month at e at a distance.

TRICHINOPOLY. the Southern Carnatic, in the

W KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY .- 1766. Christian Pohle. arn for 1813 is-Baptized, 21:

om Popery, 5 : Communicants, ars, 80: Tamul congregation, guese and Half-caste, 130. ERWALT'S FOUNTAIN. Thornberg-in South Africa-

in the Bushmen's Country-about 500 f or other of the rich natives may possibly miles from Cape Town.

Erasmus Smith, John Goeyman, native. VANS-VARIYA.

A station about 30 miles north of Calcutta. BAPTIST MISSIONART SOCIETY. Tarachund and Mut'hoora, natives.

Tarachund supports himself as a writer, as his companion does by teaching school. Tarachund has composed a number of Bengalee hymns, to be printed and dispersed over Bengal. Some of the school-boys are so well instructed in Christianity, as to refute the arguments of the idolaters who visit the school; and some of them explain the Scriptures with much intelligence.

VEPERY. Near Madras.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY .- 1727. Charles Wm. Pezold. Here the eminet Gericke formerly labored.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. A group of islands in the West Indies. WESLETAN METHODISTS -1788. James Whitworth John Raby, Stefihen Swinyard.

It deserves to be remarked, that even the slaves who had received Christian instruction at Tortola, armed to defend the island against French invasions, at the request of the missionary, whose assistance had been earnestly required at that crisis: a proof of the political benefit arising from the encouragement of missions.

Number of members in Tortola and the Virgin Islands, 1792; yet, in Tortola, there are unfavorable circumstances, many members having been excluded. Better days are anticipated.

VIZAGAPATAM.

A town of the Northern Circars, on the east coast of the Peninsula of India, containing about 20,000 inhabitants.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1875. John Gordon, Edward Pritchett, James Dawson.

Here Messrs. Cran and Des Granges, missionaries, began the translation of the Scriptures into the Telinga: three Gospels are already printed, and now circulating by Anandarayer, a converted Brahmin; and other parts of the Bible are in progress. Schools are also established here, with the prospect of great good being done to many native and half-caste

YONGROO POMOH. In Western Africa, opposite Sierra Leone, across the river-a station among the

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1812. Gustavus Reinhold Nylander,

John Brereton Cates, schoolmaster. Stephen Caulker, native usher.

Mr. Nylander, who had supplied for scveral years the office of chaplain of Sierra Leone, established this mission in the close of 1812. He has translated several books of the New Testament into Bullom, with the Morning and Evening Services, and has compiled elementary books for teaching the Bulloms their own tongue.

Fifty native children are here maintained and educated. Mr. Cates has just sailed to assist Mr. Nylander, by which he will be enabled to make excursions among the natives, by whom his character and proceedings are held in high estimation.

ZUREBRACH. In South Africa, about 130 miles from Cape Town-sometimes called Caledon, from the Caledon Institution established at this place.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1811. John Seidenfaden, Michael Wimmer.

## MISSION AT MADRAS.

From the Missionary Register.

The Journals of Messrs. Schnarre and Rhenius [concluded in the last Recorder] were accompanied by letters from the missionaries and the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, from which we make some extracts :--

On Boarding Schools, and Gratuitous Instruction.

On what you mention (say the missionaries) about gaining by teaching or any other means, allow us to make the following observations. The revered brethren, Swartz and Gericke, are generally adverted to, we imagine, when speaking on the riches which missionaries may acquire in India: for they left considerable sums behind them, which they devoted to the benefit of the missions. As they acquired such sums, it is thought that it is not uncommon for others to do the same. But the case seems now to be different. They were thrown into somewhat peculiar circumstances, which, however, seem to exist no more. It is true, we might acquire money here, if we were disposed to leave the native youth, and to erect Boarding Schools for Europeans. Now, though, in some measure, this might be done without injury to the mission, yet we would rather spend our strength and time for the heathen youth, who are far removed from even common opportunities of education. But these are poor; and, if their friends are even able to pay something, they are very unwilling to make any sacrifice whatever for their essential improvement. We have, at present, little prospect of any remuneration from them. By and by, some

be disposed to entrust their children to us and to reward us : and if so, that will enable us the better to help those around us who are in need.

State of the Natives.

On this subject the missionaries write : " In the Journals you will find some particulars respecting the state of the heathen, as well as native Christians, in this place. Among those of the heathen, who, by our means, have been more clearly informed of the nature of the Gospel, nothing of a real and joyful reception has hith-erto appeared. They admit all to be true, and unanimously acknowledge their idolatrous worship to be foolishness; they even put very pleasing questions to us, and make many fair confessions, as you will especially find in the Children's Reports; so that one unacquainted with the actual state of the people would be naturally induced to think very highly of them in point of Christianity: and certainly, in some measure, we may rejoice at these appearances; yet very little is to be built upon them. In the midst of fair acknowledgements, and apparently fervent emotions, these men remain unaltered. The cue effect does not follow. Until they actually come forward, and anxiously and feelingly ask, What shall we do to be saved? and actually leave their superstitions, we dare not trust their confessions. However, we praise God our Saviour even for this: for all will undoubtedly serve as preparations for the true experience of the power of the Gospel; and we may cherish the hope, that the days will come when the leaven shall have worked till the whole is leavened. We desire, by the grace of God, to labor on this grand errand; and se hope it will be not in vain.

Advantage of Tracts. The people in this place (the missionaries say) are, in general, not unacquainted with Christianity; but they entertain very curious and unholy notions concerning it. We purpose, therefore, as another means

of promoting our grand object, to prepare small Tracts, containing perhaps only one sheet, for dispersion among the people ;but the means for printing them are wanting. A small printing press would be very advantageous to the mission. For the present, we shall do by writing what we cannot do by printing. Our best schoolboys shall copy them, in the hours appoint-ed for writing. In this manner we have proceeded already, in preparing two books for the English Tamul school, containing select pieces in Tamul and English, with a Dictionary affixed appropriated to them.

We wish that these likewise might be printed. We think such small books very desirable for the advancement of the Tamul and English school. And as the pieces contain either parts of the Holy Scriptures, especially histories, or treat on religion or on the works of God, we trust they will subserve our grand end. State of the Schools.

The extension of schools we have much at heart. We should like to be enabled to establish, in every quarter of this populous city, principal schools. That which we have at present, would form the central school. But the want of sufficient funds, and of able schoolmasters, will, perhaps, retard the desirable execution of the design. The Corresponding Committee are very anxious for extending our school plans; and we hope soon to have further consultation with them on the subject."

Mr. Thompson adds-" The girls' school does not increase; nor, indeed, did I much expect that it would. The natives, in general, are so little inclined to have their females instructed, that, for many in Madras to be really desirous of it, would have been an indication of improvement much beyond what I thought we were warranted to expect."

Seminary for Native Missionaries. It is an important part of the plan of the Society's Christian institutions, to train up native youths as schoolmasters and missionaries. The consideration of this subject was referred to the Corresponding Committee at Madras. The Committee entirely approved the suggestion; and resolved, in consequence, that a plan for a Seminary of Native Missionaries, embracing an extensive system of education, should be formed without delay.

On this subject Mr. Thompson writes : "To form native missionaries, supremely desirable as it is, is at present encumbered with difficulties, which it will require great judgment, industry, and care, to remove. We do not, however, despair.

The Jesuits, formerly at Pondicherry, were very successful. They instructed natives for the ministry; not only in their own Tamul, grammatically, and in French; but also in Latin; and I think also in Greek. The first Tamul teacher, which I had for myself, had been educated in their college; and, as he did not understand English, we had all our lessons in Latin. Why should not we attempt what we see they really accomplished?

The missionaries of Tanjore and Tranquebar would supply us with youths of promising talents and dispositions; and we shall gladly avail ourselves of them. We shall then want a seminary to receive them, and competent teachers. The semi- ous there; and this would complete the

nary we could wish to form within our mission walls; and there is abundance of room for it within the premises which we now rent, and must purchase if possible. Teachers we should hope to find in our missionaries; and it will be a powerful inducement to you, we trust, to accede to our proposal to form one large respectable mission here, in preference to two or three weak ones, elsewhere.

It were, indeed, highly desirable that the missionaries whom you sent to us should be men sufficiently instructed in languages and science, to be qualified to assist in any branch of a liberal clerical education. We must look to you for the necessary elementary books, grammars, dictionaries, lexicons, &c.; for there is always a sufficient demand in India to indemnify you for any that might not be required for the mission.

Funds of course will be needed, to some considerable amount; particularly as we must undertake the whole support of all our pupils-to lodge, clothe, and feed them, for some years. Do not, however, be alarmed. Much less will suffice in India than in England. The whole expense I do not consider would be very se-

It was a little remarkable, that, scarcely had we come to a resolution in favor of the seminary, when I received a letter from my zealous friend and correspondent, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Twisleton, of Colombo, informing me of his having had a similar measure in contemplation."

On the same topic the missionaries ob-

" If the Lord would be graciously pleased to awaken the native Christian youth, for the purpose of making known, from their own experience, the word of the cross to their deluded brethren, all the Christian world would find therein particular reason for praise, and for the hope that peculiar good is intended for India.

The advantages are evident. Allow us only to mention this one : that, while the Indian heathen, being subject to England, and full of a slavish and abject fear, gives assent to almost any thing a European would tell him, without speaking out his own mind, he would be induced to converse freely with zealcus and truly pious

Christians of his own nation. It would be desirable to see such men acquainted with, at least, the most general branches of learning t in order that meir minds might be enlarged and strengthened, to stop the mouth of the gainsayer. For that end we wish to select some promising youths, and to instruct them gradually in Universal History, Church History, Geography, Natural History, and common Mathematics. Divinity being the chief branch of instruction, it would be important likewise to bring them to the of the Latin. But no small pecuniary aid would be required; as well as the assistance of some missionary brethren.

We trust that we shall be enabled to carry such a design into execution; and would therefore take the liberty to request you, beforehand, for elementary books of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages. Even if a regular seminary should not be established, we should be much obliged to you for a small number of them, since we would still endeavor to carry this desirable scheme into execution on a smaller scale."

The Committee have taken measures to promote the various plans suggested in the preceding communications.

## SOUTH-AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Read, to the Directors of the London Miss. Society.

HEPHZIBAH, Bushmen's Land, Oct. 4, 1816. Honored and Dear Brethren-After hearing from me from Grace Hill, you will be anxious to hear of our further progress : I left Grace Hill on the 18th ult. and arrived at this place on the 21st, late at night. The country is delightful, far beyond that part of the Bushmen's country which Mr. Campbell and I passed. We met with only four Bushmen on our way; the reason was that most of these people had fled to the colony, or near it, from the Corannas, who have made war against them; and we were here four days before we met with any. We were much warned against lions, but have not seen one; and the truth of Mr. Campbell's observations seems more and more confirmed, that the lions of Africa are chained. The morning after our arrival we met for prayer, and after consultation, we began and finished two kraals for the cattle and sheep, and likewise led out the water from the fountain, for a garden. The next day was Sabbath, which we spent profitably. I have with me no less than 29 members from ourChurch at Bethelsdorp. There is much life among us; it is sometimes a little heaven on earth. Our brother Kruisman is very zealous; he indeed may be said to be full of the Spirit; his discourses are very weighty: like brother Cupido, he sees no danger. I have four others, who take regular turns with me in the worship, and who I hope will become assistant missionaries.

I intend to look out more minutely, about four days from this, for a station for a part of the Coranna nations lying very numer-

chain to the colony through this wild coun . try, and very much facilitate the journeys to the remote stations.

On the Monday evening I began to be very uneasy that we met with no Bushmen, and this led me to earnest prayer that evening and next morning; and I afterwards found, that most of the Brethren and Sisters had been similarly impressed. I brought with me two interpreters from Grace Hill, one to remain, the other to return : the last is a Hottentot, who formerly resided at Tulbach. About a year ago he came un-der the sound of the Gospel by brother Smith, when I trust it was in the power of God to his salvation. He is an intelligent man; his whole heart is in the cause, and I trust he will be a great blessing to that nation. The other is a Bushman about 14 years old; 2 years ago he was among the wild Bushmen, and having no parents, was given to a farmer for sheep (a practice very common behind Sneeuwberg, and of which I intend to give information to government.)

On the Tuesday our interpreter Cupido rode away in quest of Bushmen, and towards noon a man with his wife and child arrived; the man's name is Kogelman, a very well behaved man.

Kogelman was much rejoiced at the sight of brother Corner, whom he had seen twice before, and said that the Bushmen would rejoice likewise to hear of his arrival among them, as they had been waiting with anxiety for it.

The next day Kogelman went to fetch the Captain and his subjects, and towards noon they arrived, six households; the Captain's name is Slinger, about 40 years old, has a wife and five children; his countenance and behavior discover discernment superior to many of the nation; his people seem obedient, which is not the case at Grace Hill. He was remarkably pleased with a piece of tobacco, the length of my forefinger; and seemed abundantly paid for the ground we had taken possession of, which in the colony would be worth at least 4000 rix dollars.

They began constantly to attend the means of grace,' morning and evening, and the Captain's mind seems much impressed. He says, he never thought so much before. He exclaimed, the other evening, before all his people, 'Now I believe there is a God. How should I have hands to take, eyes to see, ears to hear, mouth to eat feet to walk, &c. if there was not a God! We must pin, him of whom we hear, that he may teach us more. I cannot explain what I feet in my heart. I never had such a heart before. All the Bushmen must come to hear this great word. I must have a house built, and my children must be taught,' &c.

They were surprised to hear of the sea, not knowing that there was a larger body of water than that in the Cradock Riverwere astonished to hear that houses could be built, to sail over such a water; and still more, that people, on the other side of that water loved them so as to send the Word of God to them, and ploughs, spades, &c. &c. to cultivate their ground, so that they would not need to dig roots, and depend on poisoned arrows for animal food, as the brethren would get their game shot for them with their guns.

To behold the wretchedness of this people, and the fertility of their country, one would think that any person coming to teach the art of agriculture, would gain the esteem of the whole civilized world, independently of seeking their souls' eternal welfare.

We have nearly finished a house 36 feet long, (three rooms,) 15 wide, and the sides 6 feet high; completed two channels for the water, and ploughed a large piece of ground. Our people from Bethelsdorp are very happy in having this opportunity of manifesting their thankfulness for the Gospel sent to them, and they

are zealous to go forward. The Bushmen have fixed themselves near brother Corner. They have sticks of a semicircular form; these are planted in a circle about 16 feet diameter, ; behind these sticks are fixed mats three feet high, pretty well made; inside of the enclosure, under the sticks, is made a round hole, for each family, about two and a half feet wide, and 3 or 4 inches deep; in this hole, the husband, wife, and perhaps two or three children, sleep, rolled up almost like hedge-hogs, with only the head lying on the side of the hole. Their skins would be a light brown, if they were not so smeared with fat. The black earth afterwards coming upon them makes them look as if daubed with soot. I gave the captain's wife one of the looking-glasses which the Directors sent for the new missions. They were pleased above measure, but seemed more inclined to use it as an ornament, than to behold their faces

There is no wood in this part of the country; in fact, little or none to the north of Caffre land, but the thorn and willow ; and with this little can be effected. The last can be used for building, the first for ploughs, and other rough work. The days are becoming intensely hot. We expect to be seven or eight days on our way to Griqua Town.

My mind is set upon Latakkoo, but I find I must not hasten. If the Lord should permit me to date a letter to you Simeon. I am unwarthy to be employed in such a great work, and to see such great things; and daily experience teaches, that nothing is to be ascribed to me, but to the goodness, power, &c. of the Lord Jesus Christ.

It would be interesting to our friends in England to see our people recommending Christ to the Bushmen. They tell them to look at their hair; that although they now wear clothes, can read and understand the Bible, they are of the same people; and before the missionaries came to them, were as ignorant, and in as bad a state as they now are. Such language generally seems to have a good effect.

I now beg to recommend myself, and little travelling congregations to the prayers of the Directors, and Society at large. J. READ. (Signed)

#### INDIA.

By letters received from Mr. May, of Chinsurah, we learn that Mr. Townley and Mr. Keith arrived at Calcutta on the 7th of Sept. 1816. Mr. May mentions Mr. Townley's preaching for him at Chinsurah; but, by some unaccountable failure, the Directors have not yet received a letter from Mr. Townley himself.

We are happy to find that Mr. May's schools prosper exceedingly. He has transmitted copies of his Quarterly Reports, made to the officers of Government in India, on the state of the schools. By a late Report it appears that he had the superintendance of thirty schools, containing 2662 children.

Mr. May is greatly delighted with the arrival of Mr. Townley and Mr. Keith: they will preach, for a time, in Mr. Townley's house. He is already become, we are informed, very popular in Calcutta.

#### MADAGASCAR.

Two sons of a King in the island of Madagascar have been received in the Mauritius, for the purpose of obtaining education. This event may contribute essentially to the safety of European merchants settling or trading there, and to the advancement of civilization in that vast and fertile island. We hope that, ere long, missionaries will also be established there. The Missionary Society intend to send two as soon as possible.

#### AMERICAN MISSIONS AT BOMBAY

From the Panoplist, for July

Letters have been received from Messrs. Hall, Newell, and Bardwell, dated Feb. 7, 1817, and accompanied by their journal to the close of January. Mr. Bardwell and his wife joined the mission at Bombay, on the 1st of Nov.; and were received with great joy by the missionaries there. We have much reason to suppose, that Mr. B. will find no difficulty, nor embarrassment, in residing permanently at that place. On the 19th of Dec. Mr. Hall was married to an English lady who is considered as a great acquisition to the mission. She understands one of the native languages, and is thought well qualified to be useful in her new relation. Extracts from the journals will be given hereafter. The whole of the last letter, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, and part of the one preceding, are as follows:

Bambay, Dec. 14, 1816. Sept. 30th, we have received new mercies of the Lord to excite our gratitude and animate our hearts. On the 1st of November, brother Bardwell and his wife arrived from Columbo. It was a joyful event to us .-We feel greatly strengthened & incouraged by the introduction of another laborer into this great harvest.

" On the 9th inst. we received our types and press, in good condition, and brought them to our house. Here we doubt not but the Board will unite with us in gratefully acknowledging our obligations to the Rev. Mr. Thomason, not only for the general interest which he has taken in our mission, but more especially for his trouble in procuring for us the means of printing the Holy Scriptures in the languages of the heathen.

"We are now busily engaged in getting all things in readiness to commence printing, which we hope to do in a short time.

"Our preaching and schools continue much the same as when we wrote last .-When it may please God to own our labors, and enable us to send you the good tidings of souls converted from idolatry, we cannot know, but must leave it with Him who has the residue of the Spirit."

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1817. " Rev. and Dear Sir,-Our last letter to you was of Dec. 14, a few days after the arrival of the ship Malabar, Capt. Orne, from Boston. The return of this ship now affords us a very favorable opportunity for sending you letters, our journal, &c.

" Since our last, we have been much employed in getting our press ready, with the hope of sending you, by this opportunity, some specimen of our printing. In looking over and arranging the types, we have found a deficiency of several types, which we have ordered to be made here. This will occasion some additional expense & considerable delay in the business.

" For want of proper paper, we cannot proceed far in printing. In one of our former letters we expressed our desire that 100 reams of the common sized printing paper, of good quality, might be sent to us by order of the Board, either from England or America. We hope it is on

" As yet we have engaged no one to asist us, in any part of the printing business; neither have we yet determined what we shall do in this respect. Several men, who have served in the other printing offices in Bombay, have offered us their services and probably we shall employ one of them more or less. We think it best to take a boy or after due consultation on the subject, re-

from that place, I shall almost be as old | two to train up regularly to the business. We could take as many boys as we wish for this object.

"Our schools, and our daily labors among the people, continue nearly the same as when we last wrote. We have however opened a meeting at one of our school rooms for the religious instruction of the heathen and others who may be disposed to attend. It was commenced on the last evening of the last year. Brethren Hall and Newell, in turn, read and expound the Scriptures. We hope soon to be able to add the exercises of prayer and singing .-About 30 persons have usually been present on an evening, a number of whom are Jews, who live near the place of meeting. We have as yet found quite as much encouragement as we anticipated, in our first attempt of this kind. We hope by and by to have several such meetings in different parts of this great city and its suburbs.

" It appears to us very important that, at least, one building should soon be provided and appropriated to public worship. It would be needless to adduce arguments to evince the expediency of a measure so universally sanctioned and enforced by the example of all Christian missionaries.

"We are still unable to send you the good news of pagans converted to Christ, through the instrumentality of our labors. But should it please God, for a much longer time to withhold his blessing, we know that it is our duty to continue to labor and pray and hope; and equally the duty of our Christian friends at home to hray and to hope, instead of drawing any discouraging conclusion from so long a delay of the desired blessing. We shall reap in due time, if we faint not. It must be a great comfort to our friends, as well as to ourselves to reflect, that already thousands have heard the glad tidings of salvation from our lips, who probably would have died without hearing them, had we not been sent. Here, it may be said, the word of the Lord has gone forth, and is daily going forth; and the cheering promise is, that it shall not return void, but shall accomplish the end for which it is sent forth.

"The happy settlement of brother Bardwell in the work of this mission, which affords so much encouragement to us, will no doubt afford equal encouragement to the Board.

"On the 19th Dec. last brother Hall was married to an English lady. The mission family therefore at Bombay, is now very different from what it was six months ago, when the brethren Hall and Newell were laboring in comparative solitude, uncertain whether any more would ever be added to their number. Our prospects are pleasing. We have great encouragement to go forward with increasing zeal, putting our trust, for the time to come, in the same infinitely wise, kind and gracious God, who has hitherto guided and blessed us.

\* It animates our hearts to hear, that more missionaries are ready to depart from our native country to this land of darkness dreds would come! They would all find enough to do, and hundreds more would still be needed. And why do they not come! How little is done compared with all that might and ought to be done! O that the commanding voice of the Redeemer, the King of Zion, would awaken the churches to all the zeal and activity, which a believing view of the Saviour, with all the nations which he has made worship ping before him, ought to inspire!

"We earnestly hope, that at least two more missionaries will soon be sent to Bombay. The encouragement, we think, is abundant. If on their arrival here, any thing should seem to render it expedient or necessary that they should go elsewhere, they would be at liberty to choose their station out of a great number of very important fields, which are scattered over this eastern hemisphere.

" To a missionary for this place it would be no small qualification to be acquainted with book-binding. This, of course, is an important branch of business, wherever printing is carried on. It is peculiarly so in Bombay, where book-binding is executed so indifferently and at so great an expense. It would also greatly enhance the value of a missionary to be acquainted with the casting of types. The types now in use here are in various respects far from that perfection at which we always ought earnestly to aim.

" With this, we send you our journal up to the close of the last year. We write to Mr. Evarts concerning our pecuniary matters, library, &c.

" By the ship Saco, Capt. Haskell, we expect another opportunity of sending directly to you in about three months.

"We remain, Rev. and dear sir, faithfully and affectionately, your brethren and fellow-servants, GORDON HALL, S. NEWELL,

## BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From the Christian Herald. Extracts from the proceedings of " The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, for the United States," met May 15, 1917.

H. BARDWELL."

Resolved, That pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention, and the report of the committee on the subject, an Agency be continued.

A letter addressed to the Convention, prepared by Mr. Rice, at the instance of several members of that body, on the subject of his missionary views, and the relations between the Board and himself, in which he distinctly solicits the deliberate sense of the body as to his duty relative to going immediately to Burmah; and which, after the subject had been weighed, it was judged proper should be referred to the Board, was read. On this communication the Rev. Drs. Furman, Staughton, and Baldwin, were appointed a committee, who, ported; which report was accepted : and nion, that it is not the duty of Mr. Rice, as yet, to depart for the Burman empire.

Resolved, unanimously, That brother Rice be continued agent of the Board in the United States; and that Dr. Staughton, Dr. Furman, and Mr. Mercer, be a committee to confer with him, relative to the direction of his ensuing labors.

On the communication made by the President of the Convention to that body, and referred to the Board, relative to assisting the education of such pious young men as appear to be called of God to the work of the ministry.

Resolved, That the Board are impressed with the importance of the subject, and will cheerfully adopt measures, as opportunity shall serve, particularly by endeavoring to diffuse information themselves on the subject, by their Agent, and Missionaries, and otherwise, to bring it to full

The application of Messrs. James Colman and Edward W. Wheelock, for missionary service in Burmah, was taken into

Resolved, unanimously, That they be accepted as our Missionaries, provided they meet the approbation of the committee of the northern section, and that their outfit be provided without delay.

Resolved, That Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Bolles, be a committee to attend to the outfit of brethren Wheelock, and Colman, when approved, with their families; and that the said committee be authorised to draw on the Treasurer for the amount necessary. Also, that 1560 dollars be put into the hands of the said brethren Colman and Wheelock, on their going out to India.

Resolved, That 3000 dollars be transmitted to India for the use of our missionaries; 2000 for the support of brethren Judson and Hough, and their families; and 1000 to assist in the translation department, and the printing of the Scriptures and religious tracts in Burmah.

The subject of domestic missions, and missions to the Indian tribes on our own continent was taken into consideration.

Resolved, That the Board contemplate, with dep concern, the miserable condition of the various tribes of Indians on our own continent; that they regard as a favorable indication in Providence, the anxious solicitude which many, particularly in the neighborhood of the Indians, manifest for introducing the Gospel among them; that this Board will avail itself of the earliest opportunity, when any suitable person or persons shall offer for the service, to make a vigorous effort in relation to some of the tribes; and that, pursuant to this determination, the Corresponding Secretary be matructed to write to the Rev. Humphrey Poscy, from whom some interesting information has been already received, to learn of him still further his views, particuneighborhood he has resided, whether he would be willing to labor among them, and if so, what plan of operation he could suggest as most eligible, and what support would be requisite-Also, that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write to the Corresponding Secretary of the Sarepta Mission Society on this subject, and to any others from whom he may judge important information may be obtained.

Application was made on the part of the Rev. Messrs. John M. Peck, and James E. Welch, for an appointment to a Western mission, having reference ultimately to the Western Indians. This application was accompanied with a statement by their tutor, the Rev Dr. Staughton, much in favor of their religious character and deportment while members of his family, and of their talents and acquirements for the sacred ministry, which was highly satisfactory to the Board.

Resolved, unanimously, That the said brethren, James E. Welch, and John M Peck, be accepted as missionaries of this Board; that they be instructed to proceed, as soon as convenient, to the westward, with a view to commence their labors at St. Louis, or its vicinity, in the Missouri Territory; that 1000 dollars be placed in their hands, to assist them in going with their families to St. Louis, and to support them in the commencement of their missionary exertions; that they be authorised and requested to make collections of money, and of books, as opportunities offer, with a view of aiding the Western mission, and give account of the same to the Board; that they be instructed also to make inquiries, after arriving in the missionary field, relative to the native tribes in that quarter; and that, on the ensuing Sabbath, they be solemnly set apart to the service of the said Western mission.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write to the Rev. Isaac M'Coy, informing him of the designation of the two brethren to missionary service in St. Louis, and the surrounding country, for which station they had been for a considerable time difigently preparing; that his application has been received by the Board with emotions of pleasure and satisfaction; and that they request him to inform them whether there is not in that quarter, and perhaps nearer to Vincennes, than is St. Louis, some other station in which a missionary is equally needed, and

in which he would be willing to labor. Also, that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to write to the Rev. John Young, of Kentucky, in reply to his let-ters, informing him, that on applying to the committee for the Western section of our country, appointed for the examination of applicants for the missionary service, should he think proper to do so, they will make such a representation of the case to the Board as their piety and prudence may dictate, and to which the Board will find pleasure in paying the earliest attention,

A letter from the Rev. J. A. Ranaldson, the Board, upon seriously considering the at New-Orleans, in which he signifies a case, being united and decided in the opi- willingness to accept a missionary appointment in that quarter, where, it appears, an extensive field for missionary labor calls for the hand of cultivation, was taken into consideration. The case of Mr. Ranaldson was also recommended by a letter from the Rev. William B. Johnson.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Rev. Mr. Ranaldson be employed as a missionary of this Board in New-Orleans and its vicinity; and that he be requested to visit such of the Indian tribes in that quarter as he has referred to in his letter, and others, if he can; and inquire into the practicability of establishing schools among them; and that 500 dollars be forwarded to his assistance.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Marshman, for tendering to this body the acceptable compliment of his CLAVIS SINICA; and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to communicate to him this resolution.

The committee appointed to confer with brother Rice respecting his tour of duty the present year, reported, that they recommend him to visit the Green River Association in Kentucky, the latter part of July, and afterwards pursue such course as he may deem expedient for accomplishing the objects of his appointment. Unanimously accepted. Adjourned.

The Rev. Luther Rice, in a narrative of his tour performed during the last year in the southern and western regions of the Union, makes the following observations:

" In addition to all these proofs that the missionary spirit is still gaining ground and extending its influence in this country, the multiplication of societies furnishes one of the most convincing and of the most animating nature. These Societies, especially Female Societies, have increased the last year beyond what is in my power distinctly to enumerate."

"I have, besides many other aids and liberalities, received for the missionary object, in cash and subscription, more than \$4000. This fact, is the more animating and sustaining, because, while the sum is but little larger than what passed through my hands last year, the time of collecting it has been considerably shorter, and a much smaller proportion of it consists of remittances from mission societies; remittances being this year made by the delegates to the Convention."

From the Report of the General Convention, it appears that the number of Churches in the Baptist connexion in the United States in May, was 2727; the number of their ministers was 1935; the number of members in fellowship was 183,245; and that there were baptized during the last year, on a profession of re-

pentance & faith, upwards of ten thousand. By the Treasurer's account with the Baptist Board of Poreign Missions, it appears that the contributions to the Missionary fund during the past year amounted to \$14,335 79 - and that on the 10th of May their funds consisted of Cash \$10,051 63; United States 6 per cent Stock \$11,199 54; and 3 shares in the Bank of America \$300.7

## REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

FOR THE RECORDER. Extract of a letter from the Rev. B. KEL-Log, Connecticut, to a friend in the vicinity of Boston, dated July 16, 1817.

" In November last I was applied to by the church in Hamden, to render some assistance to their pastor, who was out of health, while the calls for ministerial duty were pressing, and many were enquiring what they must do to be saved. I labored among them about seven weeks, visiting from house to house, and attending their religious meetings. The attention which had commenced previous to my going there, evidently increased, and between forty and fifty were hopefully made subjects of grace. During these seven weeks I preached several sabbaths at Humphrey's Ville, [part of Derby, where Col. H. has established his extensive manufactory,] when a revival commenced there. I then left Hamden, entered the service of the Domestic Missionary Society, and became stationary at that village for six months For several weeks the work of the Lord rapidly increased; but a sudden check was felt, from open and violent opposition to the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel. For about two weeks, things were in a state of awful suspense. They then assumed a more favorable aspect; the hearts of God's people were again en-couraged; and light was made to arise out of the darkness. On the 12th of March a church was organized, consisting of nine members living in the village. Since that time thirty have been added. Eight or ten more, it is expected, will unite with them shortly. Before I left them, the sacrament of the Supper was administered for the first time; and it was indeed a precious season of refreshing. Perhaps no church can be found in Connecticut, where there is greater harmony of sentiment and affection. The opposition before alluded to, was the occasion of great good ; those under real conviction, were led to " search the Scriptures" more earnestly and devoutly; the result of which, has been a firmer establish ment in the cardinal doctrines of the gospel. I will add, that previous to this revival, Humphreys Ville was the seat of error and vice, but now, as you will readily conceive, its moral complexion is greatly changed. "It is the Lord's work, & it is marvellous in our eyes." To him be all the glory." Reader! Behold what God has done, in one of

the most favored parts of our country by the in-strumentality of a "Domestic Missionary Socie-While Connecticut is sending her Missionaries into the destitute regions of the west, and liberally assisting the "American Board for Foreign Missions," she is not unmindful of the small and scattered remnants of societies in her own territories. But for the exertions of this Domestic Missionary Society, Humphrey's-Ville had, in all probability, remained to this hour "the seat of error and vice." Now, many prayers are daily ascending thence, for Zion's enlargement, and many who were lately the slaves of satan, are brought into gospel liberty. Nor let it be forgot-ten; that this Domestic Missionary Society is indebted for its existence, to the same spirit which has prompted the liberal benefactions of that state to Foreign Missions. Here it is demonstrated, that Christians will be more active in doing good at home, in proportion as they are more active in doing good abroad.

REVIVAL AT NOR

nange County, N.Y.) Jun Dear Sir-In answer to your eated by Mr. F. I will endeavon account of the religious revival lately witnessed in this place. Congregational Church was for 21 members, and a Baptist Church little before. Previous to this then little before. Previous to this the little attention paid to religion. I ly heard the preaching of the Gr ister was occasionally with them, much difficulty that he could obtain I was told by one that he endcavored sufficient number for a prayer me attempt was fruitless. God was not in the sanctuary or in the family, rees of the Gospel were disregarded. were notorious for vice, and almost e-of wickedness. They were proface, not manifest that reverence towards Divine worship usually produces. If could be distinguished from other by being more devoted to the purpose and the practice of iniquity. The conformed to the course of this age. was more foreign to their desire than things of a serious or religious ar company was their delight, and rain the object of their unweared pursuit ed as if the inhabitants of this villa to fill up the measure of their iniques on from one degree of wickedness till the patience of God should be so

he destroy them in his holy displess.
But in the mids of wrath God he ed mercy. The Church were we who had entered into covenant was were faithful. They illustrated the the Christian religion in their lives at the Christian religion to the christian religion. Their faith was strong, and the christian religion to the christian religion. vent. They seemed to manifest and dinary attachment to one another. society could not but attract the att-irreligious and profane, and convac-that they had been with Jesus, it select and fruitful spot, amids the desolations. We have reason to belie ny sincere petitions were made by a outpouring of the Divine Spirit.

It was not, however, till about the

December, 1816, that there appears special work of God. The Church a time excited to a more lively sense of by the faithful preaching of a neighbor. He set forth in an impression folly and ingratitude of those who she harvest. They were sensible that must be done, but they did not know form it. In the mean time conferen became very much crowded; they and interesting; but there were brethren who had been accustomed ward and address the throne of grains sence of the ungodly, and exhots pent. They were as sheep without. They engaged in the work with a trail. They did not dare to keep silence, at feated they challenged they can be a silence, at feated they can be a silence at feated they can be a silence at the silence at feated they can be a silence at the silence at feated they can be a silence at the sil feared they should not discharge t lievers. At one meeting there wan count of the religious revival in Lengt. setts. The people inquired with grat whether these things were so. The new to them. They sought for information of the setting the sought for information of the setting th eager curiosity. They were ignorated had been doing in our land. It apport they had never once reflected that 'est

were born again, they could not en kingdom of God.'

On the evening of New-Year's 4

class of the youth attended a ball is a and there was a conference at the These were appointments very div nature, and many of the youth had see gles in their minds in determining at all they should attend. It was a cri They halted between two opinions tated whether to serve God or Re one hand Satan tempted; on the science remonstrated. On the one were solicited by their evil propensitis enjoy the pleasures of mirth, and the of the ball-room; on the other they vanity, and prepare to meet their God phatically a sealing time. Life and set before them, and it was an ex called upon them to act decisive had made preparation, and were in to the place of recreation, afterwar hesitate. One young man particular been uncommonly impetuous in the vanity, was deeply convicted of his day of the appointment. And ever were assembled, some were so mud so greatly distressed on account of that they left the ball-room and so tears. Thus there was a striking tween the different pursuits of the pleasion excited public attention to an

able degree, and we have reason the event was favorable to their his From this time the work becare was deep, rapid, and irresistible scarcely a thoughtless mind in the Business was in a great measure sus exchanged their usual employment vice of God. Religious meetings almost every day in the week. Su lant and active, their faith was zeal was not enthusiasm, but it zeal, and they feit as if they They seemed to possess in an en that which may be denominated which will always be manifested seasons of revival. They were no by the unbelief or obstinacy of other erign power of God communicated entreaties. With trembling and al cern they went to their ungo were distinguished for profligacy and conversed with them about Je Saviour of sinners. It was an unli welcome theme, but they were introduce it. Impenitent sinners ed and alarmed. Many of them nessed such a scene before. The impressed with a sense of the They saw that their whole lives we ual departure from God, and the which could rescue them from run finite. They did not esteem sin evil, or a kind of infirmity which compassion of God. They frankly guilt, and the deep depravity of They saw that they were justly con Divine law; that they could not selves by their own merit; & that blood of Christ could purchase th

Although it may be said that those who are the subjects of this yet it is by no means con moralist has been brought to insufficiency of mere morality man particularly, who was oilt standard. It was a remark fre the impenitent, that if this man tian, religion was necessary for this man, we trust, became a Cothers also, who had for a long time doctrine of Universal Salvation,

error, and became the troph There were some who had a overwhelming sense of their gul of the Divine law was set home sciences with great power.

ble. Their distress was ex-AT NORWIC that was said to them could releation or lesson the anguish of m the Christian But at the same time they posof faculty entire. It was not resoning faculty entire. It was not educately, or an obstinate despair. Their pain appeared to of a gentine conviction of sin. e, because they did not enplace. In June was formed can tist Church was of God. As soon as they felt juned sin, ther darkness was disods to this there wa gere calm and unspeakably happy. firsty have been added to the Conarch in this place, and the Baptist with them, it could obtain an nincreased by more than one has had new accession of strength iat he endeavored to for a prayer meeting case. God was not we the Spirit of God has been very a this place, which was once the Satan, there has been a great and in the family. The Christians have great cause use of gratitude. The resort of vice, and almost eve been converted into an asy. The wilderness has been ey were profane. and the desert to bud and blostowards C ally produces. Ifth Yours, &c. ASA MESSER. oted from other day oted to the pursuit f iniquity. The of this world. their desire than to

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A River Education Society.

From the Chillicothe Recarder. of the Grand River Presbytery, at 11, 1817, it was moved to take in a Society for the education of rung men for the ministry withhis Presbytery, and the follow. ras adopted :-

e destitute situation of many agregations among ourselves seans of religious instruction, increasing call for ministerial arts of our land, and the world at that at the present day there al efforts, according as God has e, to raise up men to go forth fields, which are now becomest-and considering the imgeneral plan of operation, whereent places may be enabled to ad bring their small scattered smon stock, that they may be exhet advantage,-the Grand Reer diskit important to form a general pose of aiding in the education young men for the ministry; ring as a Constitution. This Presbytery shall be the gene-

of this Society shall be to prothe means of assisting pious, innen in obtaining an education to or usefulness in the work of the

of the Society shall be transand of nine Trustees, (five of whom ers, and four laymen ) and a Treacalle chosen by ballot at the annual esbytery - [4. and 5. Point out Treasurer and Trustees ]

mon shall receive the assistance of less he exhibit evidence of piety, alents, and of being a proper object

son shall pay annually fifty dollars, Society a hundred dollars, such ty shall have the privilege of namreceive assistance from the Socie person so named be approved of -[8. Provides for permanent fund. sun, receiving assistance from this le bound, when called upon by the round to the Society, with lawful as he shall have received, in adevote himself to the Gospel hwides for amendments.]

othen proceeded to organize tosing the following officers :heph Baclger, Giles H. Cowles, John Seward, Harvey Coe. Col Deac. Levi Tomlinson, Deac. and Riverius Bidwell, jun. Esq. ledidiah Burnham, Esq. Treasurer.

lent labor of the Aged.

le to state, on good authority, that a than seventy years of age, has lately thath School in Adams County, Ohio, mon of children in the neighborhood des. Considering her advanced not was thought by some to be whimvery short time the school increasther of her pupils exceeded fifty; and it necessary to call in two female sisher.-Hence, let the aged take enemploy their remaining strength ir, and let the young be excited to and vigor of their lives to the id and the good of mankind .- ib.

Line Missionary Society.

a Meeting of " The Maine Missionawas held at the Rev. Josiah Peet's in Norridgwock, on the 25th of llowing Officers were chosen . BITLET, President;

a Gillet, Secretary : Thurston, Assistant Secretary; R Mitchell, Treusurer.

The President ex-officio, Rev Jona-Jotham Sewall, Rev. Eliphalet han Ward, Rev. William jenks, ston, Rev. Edward Payson, Rev. .Cogswell, Hon. A. R. Mitchell. have been the most interesting fociety has ever held since its formaort of the Trustees was not only g, but solemn, and affecting. very large, and the inhabitants received them with great corand generosity. One of the handons was collected after the serter witnessed. Mr. Ellingwood's ent. The cry for Missionarks now very great and annually inped the friends of Zion will feel tute towns and plantations, and them, but, contribute liberally e, to furnish them with Gospel land Gazette.

Bible and Missionary Society.

COMMUNICATION. esday of the present month, the ary Bible and Foreign Missionary annual meeting at the meetplace, on which occasion, the arr, of Sandwich, preached a course; after which a liberal made. The society then consistone hundred of the inhabitants embled for the choice of officers, persons were chosen:

Liacola, President. leck Dimmick, Vice President. te Fish, Secretary, and Lewis, Treasurer.

having made known to the ate of the funds in the Treasury, the that he pay into the hands of the Barnstable Auxiliary Bible So--and of the Foreign Missionadollars, praying the respective ept of it, as a small but sincere fervent desire of, and confidence ent of the most giorious cause undertaken. T. FISH, Sec'y. Instable Co.) July 19, 18!7.

tion and Inaugurations hast the Rev. Jeremiah Day was Gespel Min:stry and inaugurated college. Particulars next week.

## THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1817.

No subject of equal intrinsic importance, is less understood by the bulk of professed Christians, than Ecclesiastical History. It has peculiar claims on the attention of those who delight to mark the accomplishment of the Divine promises; and it would seem that for them it must also possess peculiar attractions. When we understand the methods of Divine operation in past ages, for the preservation of the church, and fix our eyes steadily on that Power, which in the deep waters, in the deserts and the flames, has ensured her safety, we are better prepared to trust in Him, while the thickening clouds lower, and the fires of malice kindle to destroy her in these latter days. If we would enjoy all the consolation which may be derived from the assurance, that " the gates of hell shall never prevail against the church," we must go back to former ages, and observe how the promise has been already fulfilled. Our confidence in God is too apt to waver. It must be strengthened by an increasing acquaintance with his word; and our acquaintance with his word much depends on the accuracy with which we mark the dispensations of his providence towards his "chosen people," from generation to generation."

The prevailing ignorance before mentioned. cannot be excused on the ground that we have no well written histories of the church. Mosheim, Milner, Haweis, Neshit, and others, have compiled a series of facts, and so interwoven useful reflections and moral instruction with them, as to render them interesting to any thoughtful and inquisitive mind. They all have their defects. We do not intend to compare them, as rivals, nor to disparage any of them; we cannot but value them highly, because we have risen from the perusal of them all with satisfactionand yet we would not place them on the same level. We confess that our predilections are strong in favor of MILNER; not because the most recent, but because the most evangelical and devotional, the most judicious and clear in his statement of facts and delineations of characters.

But Milner, like most of his predecessors, is too voluminous for common use. Though the library of a student cannot be complete without him, yet few in a country of agriculturalists and mechanics like ours, have leisure to wade through five or six thick octavos, within such a period as will permit them to remember at the end, what they found at the beginning. On this ground, we have no difficulty in accounting for the fact with which we started in these observations; nor in admitting the apology with which many would extenuate their "sin of ignorance." We are generally no friends to abridgements, but we have heartily wished to see MILNER abridged, and it gives us pleasure to learn that an abridgment is nearly through the press, and will be published in a few days. [See Advertisement.] We anticipate with satisfaction its introduction into our higher schools, and into many domestic libraries, where it cannot fail to instruct, to edify and animate its possessor. We believe that this publication will be instrumental of much good, not only to the rising generation, but to the church of God; and that the pious female, whose modesty has vielded to the solicitations of her friends so far as to give to the public a work which she had originally designed for the exclusive benefit of chools under her care, will have occasion to rejoice, that " her labor is not in vain." We speak not the language of adulation. We hope that discriminating liberality will speedily reward the industry and perseverance of a female of our own country, whose motive is the enlargement of Zion, and whose happiness consists in doing good.

Indian Characteristic.

When Susep the Indian, who was lately tried at Bangor, for the murder of William Knight, an Inn keeper, had stabbed his man and he fell-he quietly resigned himself to his fate. He repeatedly asked the bye-standers to kill him-and upon their refusing-he offered any one of them three dollars, all the money he had, to take away his life .- Upon being asked the reason of so singular a request, he said he had killed Knight, because he had given him a blow, now said he if you kill me the account will be balanced, and I shall go to heaven. But if I die a natural death, I shall go to hell! What do you think has become of Knight ! said a gentleman. O replied Susep he is in heaven; he struck me and I killed him and so settled the account. An Indian cannot survive a blow without revenging it, he says. [Bangor pa.

The Pirate Mitchell, a noted offender against the laws of nations in the Gulph of Mexico, has been shot, on or Sout the 2d of June, (but not mortally) by a party of soldiers, who were sent from New-Orleans to apprehend him. He was found in a small cabin in the vicinity of the Bayou St. John. It was reported and generally believed in the city of New-Orleams, that'a short time before he was taken he had sunk a vessel with 80 souls on board.

George Quinn has lately been arrested and committed for trial at the Municipal Court in this town, for uttering forged and counterfeit money. The evidence is said to be strong against him.

Hydrophobia - A case of this dreadful disease, in which the patient died in terrible a fries, occurred in Baltimore a few days ago supposed to be from the bite of a dog about swenty years before

and not then thought mad. The small pox has found its way into our Wes tern settlements. Every argument is employed to recommend the seasonable use of Vaccine— But it is found that nothing but the presence of evil can oblige the use of that salutary and sufficient preventive of this most serious calamity.

A young man driving a team was killed lately by lightning near Schenectady. Both the horses also were killed. The young man was the sup-

port of his aged parents. Baldwin's Distillery, at Newark, N. J. was destroyed lately by the bursting of one of the boil-ers. The less given at 30,000 dollars. One man employed in the distillery lost his life by the ac-

Drowned, in Deerfield River, on the 12th inst. between Conway and Shelburne, two men named Wilder and Briggs by the upsetting of a cance. There were three men in the canoe at the time it upset, a Mr. Field and the two above named. Up-on the upsetting of the came, Wilder swam immediately to the shore; but Briggs not being able to swim, caught hold of Field, and both were sinking, Wilder seeing their situation, swam back to relieve them, when Briggs left Field and seized Wilder about the neck, end both went to the bottom—Mr. Field escaped age to the shore.

whose scite was a few weeks since designated, near Charlotteville, in the presence of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Gen. Cocke, is extending its funds with the most brilliant success. Subscriptions have already been procured to the amount of 16 or 18000 dollars. On the list before us, Thomas Jefferson, John H. Cocke, Joseph C.

Richmond, July 17 .- This interesting institution,

Cable, George Divers, Wilson C. Nicholas, and John Patterson, have put down \$1000 each .-Messrs. Madison and Monroe are to contribute a similar sum. Such an institution, commenced under such auspices, and conducted with such spirit, must succeed .- Richmond Enquirer.

The Season-Most of the Wheat and Rye in this neighborhood, was harvested last week, The time of ingathering was very favorable. There is an abundant crop of both kinds of grain; a. considerable part has been got in, in good order The Indian corn has improved remarkably within the last two weeks. There may be yet good crops of this grain .... Trenton paper.

St. Louis, the capital of Missouri Territory, is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. The present population is estimated at 3000. In that town there are upwards of twenty-three commercial establishments, that do business on a pretty large scale; also, two banking institutions with a capital of nearly one million of dollars.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

EXTRACTED FROM THE CENTINEL

On Thursday the 17th the President and suite returned to Biddeford from Portland; he arrived at eight o'clock, A. M. at the rural seat of the Hon. George Thacher, where many of our citizens assembled to meet him. Among them was Deacon Chan of Saco, aged 99 years ;- when introduced, he said :-

" He had almost completed his century; and had rode three miles to see, and take by the hand, the President of the United States-the first officer of the nation, requiring no other guard than the affection of a free and happy people-delighting to honor the man of their choice.—May God bless you-direct you by his wisdom and counsel in the great and arduous duties of your exalted station. May you be the means, in the hands of God, of uniting all in exertions for the best good of our common country', and long be continued a rich blessing to this people; and like Joshua of old, lead them to virtue, honor and glory."

To the appearance of the Patriarch was also that of a man long acquainted with the world and its customs. In his blessing, he appealed to our Creator in strains of eloquence and feeling almost beyond conception. The feelings of every one present were strangely affected, and not the least so, was the illustrious guest.

The President took the upper road and passed through Berwick, S. Berwick, and Somersworth, to Dover, where he arrived on Thursday in time to dine. Here he received an address from a committee of the citizens of that town-to which he returned a verbal answer.

On Friday, the 18th, the President left Dover, N. H. in the morning, breakfasted at Durham, and passed through Nottingham, Northwood, Epsom and Chichester, escorted through each; and about three o'clock arrived on the confines CONCORD.

Here he was met by the committee of arrangements of the town, and escorted by cavalry & citizens on horseback, to Concord Bridge. He then received a salute of artillery and infantry; alighted at an inn, where he took refreshment, rendered necessary from the fatigue and extreme heat of the day; and was then escorted to a stage, erected for the occasion; where an address was read to him by the Hon. Mr. Thompson, to which the President made a reply.

The President dined at Barker's-wished the inhabitants continued prosperity: and attended a Concert at the Meeting house, which was fancifully decorated for the occasion.

Part of Saturday the President devoted to the business of his closet ;-dined with the Hon. Mr. Thompson; and in the afternoon took a trip in the newly launched Pleasure Boat, The President, down the Merrimack to Garven's Falls, and passed the five locks at that place, into the river below the falls. The President then returned to town, and passed the evening at Col. Kent's.

On Sunday, the President attended divine service, forenoon and afternoon, at the Rev. Dr M'Furland's Meeting-house. In the evening, he viewed the new State House, & visited at Mr. Hill's While at Concord, the President received a

note from Gov. Plumer, stating his inability to pay him that respectful attention which was due to his character and station, on account of confinement to his chamber by an attack of the typhus fever.

He left Concord, on Monday morning, and strived in Hanover the same evening. reception at Hanover is highly spoken of, for its splendor, and the length of the cavalcade of citizens. The address too was highly respectful and dignified, and the President's answer eloquent and happy. In the evening he called upon the Rival Corporations of the College; and his visit produced a harmonious interchange of civilities by personages who have long been at variance.

We deem the following anecdote worthy re-cord.—In the widow of the late President Wheelock, the President found the fair Comforter who dressed the wound which he received in the memorable battle of Trenton in 1777 .- As they had not before seen each other since that period, the emotions which the interview occasioned may be beiter conceived than described.

On Tuesday he proceeded to Windsor, which he reached that evening. On his way thither, notwithstanding the rain poured down in torrents, he made a detour to Strafford, to view the extensive Copperas Establishment there, owned by Messrs. Reynolds, Col. Binney, and others of this town; and expressed the gratification he experienced in finding there such an immense resource

of an article so essential to native manufactures. On Wednesday he left Windsor; and it was expected, would reach Montpelier that night : on Thursday evening be at Burlington, and on Friday evening at Plattsburgh; where he probably passed the Sabbath of the 27th.

We subjein from the Dedham Gazette, the following biographical summary, which at this time will be read with interest.

" James Monroe, President of the United States, was born in 1759. He was in the battle of Trenton, Dec. 1776, and was there severely wounded. Gen. Washington afterwards promoted him to a captainey—He was next appointed sid to Lord Stirling, and was subsequently Colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1783 a member of the old Congress. In 1788 he was of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Constitution the United States. In 1790 he was elected Senator of the United States, in which place he remained till 1794, when he was appointed minister to France, On his return from France, he was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office tifl 1799. In 1802 he was sent to France, by Mr. Jefferson, to negociate the purchase of Louisiana. In 1803 he was appointed Minister to London, and in 1805 was sent on a special mission to Spain. In 1810, on his return from Europe, he was elected sgain to the Legislature of Virginia, and the same year chosen Governor of that State. In 1811 he was appointed Secretary of State, and in 1814 accepted, for a short time, the office of Secretary of War. He continued Secretary of State till he became President of the United States.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From France.

PARIS, MAY 31. The trials of the late conspirators in Bordeaux terminated the 25th inst. The advocates of the accused labored hard to save them :- But the jury found all the indictments supported; and sixteen of them pronounced to be Guilty. Of these, Randon, Maury, Theron, Bedrines, Lhote, and Cassigne, were sentenced to suffer death-Six were sentenced to five years imprisonment, and 1000 francs fine, and four to imprisonment for short periods. Before sentence was pronounced on Bedrines, the President of the Court said, " Jean-Francois-Frederick Bedrines-You have failed in honor ; I leclare, in the name of the Legion of Honor, that you have ceased to be one of its members" This sentence and that of death, are in conformity to Buonaparte's Crimi-This sentence and that of nal Code.

Affairs of Wirtemberg. Paris, June 10, 1817.—The contest of politics which has so long agitated the kingdom of Wirtemberg is approximating to a close. It is known, that on the accession of the present King to the throne, he ordered the States of his kingdom to be convened, and laid before them, for their adoption, the plan of a new Constitution. From the acknowledged liberality of the King (and which was so much extolled when he was a Prince) it was anticipated that this Constitution would prove highly satisfactory :- But the result has been different .- On the 2d June, the question, Shall the present plan of Constitution be accepted ? Was decided-Yeas 42, Nays 67; and a committee appointed to acquaint the King, with the rejection.

The minority on this subject, immediately entered their protest against the decision, and declared, that for themselves, and in the name of the places they represent, they adopted the Constitution, and prayed the King to sanction the de-

On the 4th June, the King directed the Assembly to be dissolved; and on the 5th he declared that his duty forbade his making any other sacrifices to the demands of the States : that he regarded the Constitutional Charter as established, and that it shall go into immediate effect when it shall be adopted by a majority of the people, which shall be declared by the organ of the assemblies of the baillages, or by the magistrates. It is said the people will adopt what the high nobles have rejected, and that the Constitution will be executed.

Capture of Amelia, &c. Charleston, (S. C.) July 15, 1817 .- We have all the particulars of the capture of Amelia island, by Gen. Gregor Mac Gregor, and of their ulterior proceedings.

His force landed at a distance from the fort of Perdinanda (on Amelia) waded through a Morass up to their waists, and summoned the fort to surrender. The summons was complied with without a gun being fired.

The capitulation is dated 29th June, 1817, in Ferdinanda. It stipulates, in four articles, That the garrison shall be prisoners of war, and with all their baggage, &c. shall be sent to Augustine, or Havana ;-that all the arms, munitions, &c. shall be delivered to the Independents ;-that private persons and property shall be considered sacred and inviolable ;-that all who do not choose to join the standard of the Independents shall have six months in which to sell their property, and remove ; and that the General (Mac Gregor) offers to the inhabitants, whether friends or foes, the privilege of returning, and enjoying all the benefits of the capitulation, as private per sons. Signed by Francisco Morales, and Joseph De Yribarren; and approved by Gregor MacGregor.

A Proclamation in the spirit of the capitulation was issued on the 30th; and an Address on the 1st July, thanking his troops for their services.

From St. Mary's we learn, that on the 4th July the Spaniards evacuated a small out-post on St. John's river, called fort Nicholai, and escaped in two gun-boats, after having spiked their cannon and destroyed their arms and small stores. This is said to have been done in dread of M'Gregor's forces; but may have been in consequence of orders from the commander at St. Augustine to concentrate all his forces there.

St Augustine will be the next object of M'Gregor's attention; but he will not make an attempt upon it until he is reinforced from the North; and he is in daily expectation of a ship of 28 guns, and 300 men, from New-York.

In the mean time, the Spanish Governor (Conpinger is making preparations for a stout resistance. The city of St. Augustine (the capital of East Florida) is well fortified; and beside, the usual Spanish garrison can furnish a considerable force from a population of 4000 inhabitants, if they can be prevailed upon to defend their city.

Gen. M'Gregor exercises sovereign authority over the conquered parts of the island. He has power to do this, by his commission from " the Supreme Director of Mexico, South America:" and as General in Chief of the armies of the two Floridas. A Prize Court has been established, of which J. D. Heath, Esq. of Charleston, is judge; a post-office erected, and a newspaper, printed in English, is to be issued.

Latest from Amelia Island. We have seen several letters from St. Mary's and Amelia Island, received by yesterday's mail, which confirm the verbal accounts received here a few days since, from the same quarter, that the prospects of the Patriots, were by no means so flattering as at first represented. Had M'Gregor pushed for St. Augustine, immediately on his landing at Amelia, while the Spaniards were panic struck and flying before him, he might perhaps have gained possession of that fortiesshas lost that opportunity by delay; his followers are becoming dissatisfied; while the inhabitants of Florida are taking the alarm from the misconduct of his outposts; and the planters are petitioning the officers of the American government on the frontier, for permission to bring their negroes into our territory for safety .-- Charleston pa.

Latest from Mexico.

Capt. Pond, of the schr. Ellen-Tooker, from the Gulf of Mexico, informs us, that the patriot Gen-Terrand, with 2000 men, had gone over to the royalists, having previously been promised the king's pardon. Gen. Victoria Guadaloupe, with about 300 men, was within 100 miles of Vera Cruz, hemmed in by the royal armies. Gen. Mina's head quarters had been at Santa Masina, which place he had fortified and left in it a garrison of about 80 men-the Gen, then proceeded with about 600 men for St. Louis Potosa, his communication with the sea coast being entirely cut off by the royalists .- NY. Mer. Adv

MARRIAGES.

In Portland, Mr. Ammi R. Mitchell, of Bath to Miss Nancy Jones : Mr. Thomas Treadwell, of Brewer, to Miss Mary C. Greenleaf, In Kittery, Mr. Samuel Badger, jun to Miss Sophia M. Fernald: Mr. Noah Manson, to Miss

Catharine Fernald. In Greenfield, Mr. Sylvester Allen, merchant, to Miss Harriot, daughter of Jerom Ripley, Esq. In Springfield, Mr. Lyman Cutler, to Miss La-

winia Moore.—In West-Springfield, Mr. Lewis Worner, to Miss Fanny Wilson.
In Salem, Mr. Isaac Adams, to Miss Mary Bishop.—In Danvers, Mr. Jasper Needham, to Miss Becky Shed.—In Marblehead, Mr. Isaiah

Putnam, mer. of Salem, to Miss Mary Lindsey. In Charlestown, Mr. Solon Stetson, of Bosto to Miss Ano, daughter of Mr. Ezra Welsh. Jacob Proctor, to Mrs. Lucretia Tafes.

In Newburyport, James Prince, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Hale—Capt. Alexander Livingston, to Miss Abigail Knapp.—In Newbury, Mr. Thomas Moody, to Miss Hannah Bray.
In Boston, Mr. Joshua Davis, 2d, to Miss Mar-

paret Sullivan.—Mr. Robert' Parker, to Miss So-phia Munroe—Mr. John Kepp, to Miss Polly Alen-Mr. Thomas L. Norton, to Catharine Chandler.

DEATHS. In Naples, Ermingildo Idicicone, aged 110, in the full possession of his mental faculties.

In Havana, Capt. Prentiss, of Marblehead. At St. Jago de Cuba, Mr. Eben. Niles of Boston. At St. Thomas, Mr. John Curtis, of Woolwich, mate of brig Washington, arrived here. Killed, in action, on board privateer brig Regent

off Cadiz, Capt. Francis Buckley, late of N. Haven In New-Orleans, Mr. Nathaniel Capen, jun formerly of Dedham, Mass.
In Charleston, (S. C.) Rufus Gillison, aged 23,

a native of the District of Maine. In Virginia, Dr. Griffith Stith, District Judge.

In Hampton, (N. H.) Mr. Samuel Coolbroth, died in 15 minutes, from the rupture of a blood vessel. Also, Oliver, son of Samuel S. Page, died in 12 hours from eating green apples. In Atkinson, (N. H.) Lieut. James Noyes, 57.

In Lebanon, (N. H.) Rev Isaiah Porter. In Keene, Col. Timothy Ellis, aged 90. In Portland, Mr. Joseph Baker, aged 38: Mrs. Anne Webb, aged 64: Mrs. Nancy Sterrat,

67: Gabriel Liogreen, a British sailor, by suicide. In Fryeburg, Deacon Ezra Carter, aged 74. Drowned, on his passage from Portsmouth to Boston, Mr. John Bartlett, aged 30.

In Needham, Mrs. Rebeckah Jackson, wife of Mr. Ephraim Jackson, aged 59. In Oxford, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Solo-

mon Harwood, aged 42. In Leicester, Mrs. Avalina Trask, aged 37. In Southborough, Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. Josiah Tozer, aged 26.—Caleb S. Winchester, son of Mr. Fitch W. aged 9 years. He was run away with by a horse, and with one foot entangled in the stirrup was dashed against a stone wall, carriage wheels, &c : He expired in a few minutes. His parents were witnesses of the scene. In Amesbury, William Baily, son of the late Capt Stephen Webster, drowned.

In Nantucket, Mr. George Newbegin, \*ged 50. In Brewer, Miss Lucy Shepard, aged 26, formerly of Foxborough.

In Hingham, Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Major Jedediah Lincoln. aged 17.—Mrs. Hannah Hobart, wife of Mr Japheth H. aged 84. In Haverhill, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Samu-el Walker: Mr. Caleb White, aged 28.

In Haverhill, Mr. James Duman, aged 92. In Newburyport, Mrs. Judith, wife of Capt Ezra Lovell. late of Amesbury, aged 59. In Sandwich, Mr. Ebenezer Crocker, aged 26.

In Medford, Miss Sarah Walker, aged 51. In Brookline, Miss Susan Thayer, aged 46. In Watertown, Mr. John Sawyer, aged 92.— Mrs. Mary Fowle, wife of Capt. John F. aged 58. In Cambridgeport, Mr. Andrew Boardman, 72.

In Charlestown, Mr. Ebenezer Parker, 37 -Miss Sally, eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Arnold, 15. In Boston, Mr. Stephen Deblois, aged 24 Joseph R. Wilder, aged 32.-Miss Sopha, dau. of Aaron Hill, Esq. aged 30.

Church History Abridged. N the Press, and in a few days will be published at the principal Bookstores,

An Abridgement of MILNER's Church History, for the use of Schools and Private Families ... By REBECCA EATON ... in one volume 12mo. neatly bound and lettered, price one dollar-

Those, who know and appreciate the merits of Milner's History of the Church, will rejoice to see its valuable contents compressed to a size, that shall be accessible to common readers. Few are able to purchase, or have leisure to read the work entire. An epitome of so valuable a work, on so important a subject, cannot fail to be acceptable and useful to the community: but the principal object of this abridgment is, to accommodate those teachers, who are desirous of giving, at least an outline, of sacred history to their pupils. The work was first prepared, and used by the author for this purpose; and, as she trusts, not without success. She now, with great diffidence, although encouraged by the strong soliciof a number of friends she highly values, offers it to the patronage of the public, hoping it will meet with success, and prove as useful to others, as she has been flattered to believe it has been to herself.

Andover, March 1, 1817.

To MISS REBECCA EATON, Dear Friend-I am highly gratified that you have undertaken an abridgment of Milner's Church History. It has long appeared to me, that something of this kind would be of great consequence to our academies and higher achools. From what I have seen of the execution of the work. I hesitate not to recommend it to the public patronage, and have no doubt it will be extensively circulated, and be of great utility in the education of our youth.

I am yours with great esteem. LEONARD WOODS. Persons holding Subscription Papers are requested to return them immediately to the Bookstore of Cummings & Hilliard, No. 1, July 29.

Cornhill, Boston. Merino Shawls, Silks, Sattins, &c. BENJAMIN DOW, (head of State-street,) No. 56, Cornhill, has received & opened this day, 1 caseMerinoShawls, rich embroidered borders,

do. handsome Silk Shawis, do. rich Sattins-white, green, black, and other fashionable colors,

1 do. Florence Lustrings, among which are, white, green, blue, &c.
Furniture Prints, plad Silks, Muslins, &c.
Also, 1 small case of Thread Laces. July 29

REMOVAL.

AMES BREWER, has removed from Court-street, to No. 64, Market-street, where he offers for sale, at reduced prices, a general assortment of FANCY GOODS.

Cabinet Manufactory.

TOSHUA B. HANNERS, at his shop in Berry-J street, (near the Rev. Mr. Channing's Meeting. House,) manufactures all kinds of CABINET WORK, of the best materials, and in a workman-

Old furniture repaired and varnished—and all kinds of work in the line of his profession, exe-cuted at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW ELLISON-Tailor.

AS removed from No. 25, Hanover-street, to 1 No. 4, Cornhill-Court, where he intends carrying on his business in its various branches, and opes by unremitting attention to merit a conti-July 22. nuance of public favor.

RALPH HIBBARD.

F Ralph Hibbard, who was the nephew of the late RALPH TENNIBLIFFE, Esq. of Rotherham, in Yorkshire (Eng.) he now living, and will apply at the office of Messrs. Wheatley & Badger, in Rotherham, aforesaid, he will hear of something. to his advantage.

And any person who can give information of the said Ralph Hibbard, at the above office, will be handsomely rewarded. The said Ralph Hibbard, left Rotherham about forty years ago, and was supposed to go to America. Other Editors are requested to notice the above. July 29.

#### POETRY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE RECORDER.

#### A HYMN

FOR AN INSTRUCTRESS OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

By a member of the Society of Watertown Sunday School.

FATHER of Heaven! thy wond'rous pow'r Led us through childhood's dawning ray, Upheld us still through ev'ry hour, And brought us to maturer day !

When gently gliding o'er life's wave, Thy smile has holy love reveal'd; And when no earthly art could save, Thine arm of pow'r has been our shield.

A Heav'nly step has still'd the sea, A voice has whisper'd " Peace be still !" A star on high has shown us Thee, And cast fich splendor on thy will.

Grateful for this protecting grace, We lead these children to thy throne Oh! may they there thy mercy trace, And thy presiding presence own.

For Jesus' sake, we ask thine aid,-Sanction the hope his words have given; " Forbid them not to come, he said : " For such are those, who dwell in Heaven."

Oh! bless these yet unsullied flowers,-O'er-arch them with religion's sky,-Beam on them through their earthly hours, Then fairer may they bloom on high! Watertown. June 28th, 1817.

#### MISCELLANY.

### FOREIGN STATE PAPERS. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

" \_\_\_\_\_, May 8. "The conduct of the Government of Brazil, in invading the Spanish possessions in the River Plate, has occupied the attention of Europe as much on account of the act itself, as on account of the period at which it was done. All nations were convinced that the profoundest peace was necessary to heal the deep wounds which had been the consequences of so many years of war and revolution. Yet this was the moment which the Court of Brazil chose to invade the territories of its neighbor. The Spanish Government on this occasion, acted with the greatest prudence and moderation-and the Allied Powers afforded a fresh proof of their generous ideas and pacific intentions. The following note from the ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, delivered to the Marquis de Aguiar, his most faithful Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, is a document perfectly well calculated to tranquilize the public mind, and to induce a hope that the Court of Brazil, adopting those principles of legitimacy and justice upon which the present system of the world is founded, will avoid compromising herself with the Allied Powers. The good faith and dignified character of his Catholic Majesty are most apparent upon this occasion. The decisive language of the Ministers from whom the following Note has proceeded. will prove the opinion of their respective Sovereigns in favor of Spain-and that their relations with her are as fixed and solid as they can be between Powers the most intimately connected.

Note from the Minister of the Mediating Courts to the Marquis D'Aguiar, Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs to his most faithful Majesty.

" Paris, March 16, 1817. 16 The occupation of a part of the Spanish pos-sessions on the River Plate by the Portuguese troops of Brazil was no sooner known in Europe, than it was the object of official and simultaneous steps taken by the Cabinet of Madrid with the Courts of Vienna, Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, in order to protest solemnly against this occupation, and claim their support against

" Perhaps the Court of Madrid might have thought herself entitled to recur at once to the means of defence which Providence has placed in her hands, and to repel force by force. But guided by a spirit of wisdom and moderation, she was desirous first of employing the means of negocia-tion and persuasion, and she preferred, notwithstanding the disadvantage that might result to her possessions beyond sea, addressing herself to the five undermentioned Powers, in order to an amicable adjustment of her differences with the Court of Brazil, and to avoid a rupture, the consequences of which might be equally disastrous to the two countries, and might disturb the repose of both hemispheres.

"So noble a resolution could not but meet with the entire approbation of the Cabinets to which the Court of Spain has addressed herself; and animated with the desire of preventing the fatal consequences that might result from the present state of affairs, the Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, equally the friends of Portugual and Spain, after having taken into consideration the just claims of the latter Power, have charged the undersigned to make known to the Cabinet of his most faithful Majesty,

"That they have accepted the mediation demanded of them by Spain.

"That they have seen with real pain, and not without surprise, that at the very moment when a double marriage seemed to bind more closely the family ties already existing between the Houses of Braganza and Bourbon, and when such an alliance was to render the relations between the two countries more intimate and more friendly, Portugal has invaded the Spanish possessions on the River Plate, and invaded them without any explanation whatever, and without any previous

"That the principles of equity and justice which direct the councils of the five Courts, & the firm resolution they have adopted to preserve as much as is in their power the peace of the world, purchased by such great sacrifices, have determined them to take cognizance and part in this affair, in the intention of terminating it in the most equitable manner, and most conformable to

the mode of maintaining the general tranquility.
"That the said Courts do not dissemble that difference between Portugal and Spain might disturb that peace and occasion a war in Europe, which might be not only disastrous to the two

countries, but incompatible with the interests and the tranquility of other Powers.

" That in consequence they have resolved to make known to the Government of his most faithful Majesty, their sentiments on this subject, to invite him to furnish sufficient explanations upon his views, to take the most prompt and proper measures to dissipate the just alarms which invasion of the American possessions of Spain has already caused in Europe, and to satisfy the rights claimed by the latter Power, as well as ose principles of justice and impartiality which guide the Mediators. A refusal to yield to such just demands would leave no doubt with respect to the real intentions of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro. The disastrous effects that might result to the two hemispheres would be imputed entirely to Portugal; and Spain, after having seen all Europe applaud her wise and moderate conduct, would find in the justice of her cause, and in the

support of her allies, sufficient means of redres-sing her complaints.

The undersigned, in acquitting themselves of the orders of their Court, have the honor to offer

surance of their high consideration.

(Signed)

" VINCENT. " RICHELIEU,

" STUART, " GOLTZ.

" POZZI DI BORGHO."

#### · LUCIEN BUONAPARTE.

Geneva, April 25 .- I send you a copy of the document which contains the determination of the Allied Powers, to prevent the escape of Lu-cien Bonaparte to the United States of America, and those ulterior plans which the discontente refugees propose for the purpose of making of America a theatre of revolutionary ideas, and a new field for ambition and intrigue. The principles of justice, order and legitimacy that govern the powers of Europe, will always disconcert the ma-chinations of the seditions to disturb the peace, and will oppose a barrier to their spirit of rapine, and their plans of usurpation. The first and most efficacious information of this business was derived from the zeal and activity of the Spanish Government, well informed of these plots by exact accounts received both in Europe and America. Thus Spain deserves the confidence of all Governments and the approbation of the people. The following document will be read with much

interest :-Protocol of the Conference of the 13th of March. Present, The Minister of Austria, Dake de Richelieu, Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Stuart,

the Prussian Minister, the Minister of Russia. The conference having been opened this day with their Excellencies the Dukes of Richelien and Wellington, to take into consideration the demand made by Lucien Bonaparte for passports to conduct one of his sons to the United States, and the Austrian Minister having again laid down the three Questions proposed at the Protocol of the 2d inst relative to the same object, it has been

agreed-1. That North America having received a great number of malcontents and French refugees, the presence of Lucien Bonaparte in the UnitedStates would be still more dangerous than it is in Europe, where he can be better watched, and that in coasequence it is to be desired that the pass-

ports he has asked for should be refused. 2. That in order to deprive him of all plausible motives for soliciting the said passports, it would be equally desirable to refuse them to his son Charles, whose journey seems to be only a pretext for the plans of the father.

3. That the news received by different means and from different countries, particularly from Naples, leave no doubt of the intrigues and dangerous relations which Lucien Bonaparte keeps up in Italy—and considering that Rome is, perhaps, of all cities that in which superintendence is the most difficult to be exercised, and is exercised with less severity, and that he may, notwithstanding the refusal of passports, find means of deceiving the vigilance of the Roman government, and of escaping to proceed to America; it would be desirable that another abode be assigned him than Rome and the Roman States, by the high Allied Powers, and that he should be further removed from the coasts, in order to render the plans of escape which he may meditate more

This opinion being common to all the members of the Conference, it has been resolved to consign it in the Protocol of the day, in order that it may be made known to the four Courts, and may produce a determination on their part on this subject. (Signed) VINCENT.

RICHELIEU, WELLINGTON, C. STUART, POZZO DI BORGO.

## CENTURIAL JUBILEE.

From the Hamburg Correspondent. Translated for the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

We, Frederick the 6th, by the grace of God, King of Denmark, &c. &c. having experienced the happy effects which have resulted to our country by pure and evangelical doctrines, and having considered and felt the importance of so inestimable a blessing, so we also desire that the thanks which are due to the Supreme Ruler may be poured forth throughout all our dominions where his word is explained - We therefore ordain that (in commemoration of the Reformation which was so happily commenced by Dr. Martin Luther on the 31st of October, 1517, and completed by the aid of Divine Providence) a Jubilee shall be celebrated in all the Churches of our dominions-in the University of Copenhagen, and in all Academies and Seminaries of Learning, in the same manner as our forefathers celebrated it in the years 1617 and 1717.

And as it is our Royal wish, that the facts attending the Reformation be better known among all classes of our subjects, particularly the rising eneration, we have ordered that a sketch of it printed and distributed throughout our kingm. And, inasmuch as it is highly important to us that the confession of faith as it originated with Dr. Martin Luther, may never be forgotten, we have ordered that the Augsburg confession, copied minutely from the original Latin, be published, and a copy deposited in every Congregation in our kingdom, under the particular care and responsibility of the Clergymen thereof.

In addition to the Ceremonies, &c. which we have already ordered to be observed on this occasion, we order the following :-

1. The Jubilee which shall be celebrated in Commemoration of the Reformation commenced by Dr. Martin Luther, shall continue three days, viz. the 31st of October and the 1st and 2d November next ensuing.

2. On the preceding Sunday, namely, on the 26th of October, this festival shall be proclaimed from every pulpit, and two heralds in full dress shall publish and proclaim this our Royal will and order respecting the ensuing Jubilee, at all public places in our Royal residence, the city of

Copenhagen. 3. Immediately after the ringing of the bells, which shall commence at five o'clock on the evening of the 30th of October and continue for one our, the Royal musicians of the city of Copenagen shall perform some of the most solemi Psalm melodies, &c. from the steeple of Trinity Church-This shall also be done on the 1st and 2d evenings of the Jubilee from the steeple of the principal Church in every town in our kingdom.

4. The commencement of the jubilee shall be announced at the rising of the sun on the morning of the 31st October, by the firing of three rounds from all the cannon in our kingdom.

5. Solemn praises and thanksgiving shall be offered at the Throne of Grace on the morning and afternoon of the 31st of October, for the pres ervation of sound evangelical doctrine till this time.—The texts shall be in the morning, John, chap. 8. v. 12, and in the afternoon Eph. chap. 2 v. 8. 9 and 10 .- And in all places where it is possible, the Churches shall be elegantly adorned and bands of music employed.-After the sermons, both before and after noon, a solemn Te Deun shall be sung, accompanied with appropriate

6. Latin speeches shall be delivered, on the 2d day of the festival, in the University of Copenhagen, by the principal Professor of Theology, and in all Academies by the principal. On this day academic honors will be conferred.

7. The third day, Sunday the 2d of Nov. shall be celebrated in a similar manner as the first day of Jubilee—prayers and humble petitions shall be offered to the Supreme giver of all good, invok-

to his Excellency the Maruuis d'Aguiar, the as- | ing him for the further preservation of sound and Filial Affection Providentially Rewarded. pure doctrine. The texts for this day are, morning 1st Cor. ohap. 3. v. 11, and in the afternoon-Heb. chap. 13 v. 8—All singing in the Churches to be accompanied with appropriate music. Each Clergyman will previously receive the prayers which are ordered to be read on this occasion.

8. No publick balls or theatrical representations can be allowed on either of these three days -mechanics and laborers shall rest from their oc

9. The close of the Jubilee shall be announced by salvos of cannon at sunset, on the evening of the 2d of November, which shall be fired in the same order as on the morning of the 31st of October. All interested will govern themselves ac-Given in our royal residence the city of Copen-

hagen, the 9th day of April, 1817.

As it is their majesties intention to be present t the worship in Trinity Church on the first day fjubilee, the church will accordingly be elegantly fitted up, and appropriate seats prepared for their majesties the King and Queen. They will

approach the church in solemn procession, and t their entrance be received by the Bishop and Clergy, who will also accompany them on their In addition to the ceremonies at the university, and as a proof of Concordia Ecclesiarum, the title of Doctor of Divinity will be conferred on certain

arned Reformed Clergymen. Lastly-Three medals shall be struck. One a memorial of his Majesty Frederick the 6th having celebrated this jubilee : one in the memory of Dr. Martin Luther, the author of the Reformation ; and a third which shall embrace the embleins of the others. The device of the latter to be previously submitted to his Majesty.

We learn that the Lutheran Synods, of New-York, of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the adjoining States, have passed resolves at their last sessions, recommending the observance of that ever memorable 31st of October ensuing to the members of their respective congregations. ]-Fed Gaz.

### Prohibition of Bible Societies in Hungary.

The following circular letter to the Clergy in Hungary was issued already on the 23d of Dec. last year, by the Government in this city :-

Considering that the London Bible Association has caused the establishment of several affiliated Societies, particularly in Germany, and that several such associations in the imperial hereditary dominions, particularly among the Protestants, have more intimate connexion in view, his Sacred Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that care be taken that printed copies of the Bible he not circulated gratis, or at a low price, by such Foreign Associations and Societies in his Majesty's hereditary dominions, nor the establishment of a Bible Association be allowed. For the rest, his Sacred Majety is graciously ple sed to allow the Trade with Bibles as with all other books by booksellers, according to the Ordinances published on this subject.- The Royal Government hereby publishes this his Majesty's Resolution, that the most punctual care may be taken to observe it in every point.

Given at Buda, the 23d Dec. 1816, in the Assembly of the Members of the Royal Hungarian Government.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It would be a remarkably event, (says the Columbian) should these eventful times add to their annals the ejection of the Turks from Europe by the Russians. In 1453 Constantinople was cap-tured, and Christendom was threatened with subjugation, so formidable and celebrated did the Turks become under the Morads, Mahommed II. and Solyman. Now they are at the mercy of a power which we may say had not a name till the time of Basil (in 1470) and acquired no consequence till the battle of Pullows, where Peter he Great showed Charles XII. how much the Russians had been taught by the Swedes! From that time to this the growth of Russia has been gigantic-two hemispheres tremble at her power. Europe and Asia fear her alike, and America courts her as a friend and mediatrix. We regard the expulsion of the Othmans as certain. The event will complete European Society, and extend the circle of civilization, commerce, and the arts, by the auspices of an emperor avowedly their friend.

The decline of the Mahometan power, and the advancement of the Christian, form a curious contrast, a worthy subject of reflection for the mar of leisure-the arts fading under the one and flourishing under the other, &c. And few facts are more incontestibly marked in history than those which would elucidate such enquiry.

So formidable were the Turks, that in 1683, they besieged Vienna, which was only saved by the aid afforded to Leopold by the king of Poland, and it was not till the peace of Carlowitz, in 1699 -the fruit of that famous victory obtained by Prince Eugene over the Turks under Mustapha at Zenta (in Hungary)-that Europe was relieved from her apprehensions of being conquered by those fierce Asiatics.

Now, as we have remarked, the moon' of the Turcomans is dimmed before that radiant aun which rose but about a century ago, (1709,) after the defeat of the Swedes.

## . Alluding to the crescent on the Turkish flag.

The Ottoman Porte, (says the National Advocate,) is receiving into their service every foreign officer who is disposed to join the Turkish standard. The proscription decrees and discontent have already induced several to join the Sultan's forces, and they are ordered to Smyrna to be organised. The Grand Seignor finds it necessary to attack Europeans with European soldiers and tactics. The blow is probably meditated against Russia and at length the Musselman system of defence is to be abandoned, and, instead of clouds of Mamelukes, we shall probably see a Turkish army of infanty and artillery, organized under the command of christian officers.

The effect of this innovation on ancient usages and superstitious doctrines, may be strange and unlooked for; and this association in arms of men whose religion differs so materially, may have a tendency to destroy that ferocious, intolerant and despotic disposition of the Turkish rulers, and gradually awaken sentiments of generosity and philanthrophy, which may tend to unite the civilized world with the descendants of Ismael, nd ameliorate the condition of Mahometans, who

grown under the yoke of oppression and ignorance. It is surprising to contemplate the strongest of prejudices yielding to the attack of necessity. There was a time when a christian would have been considered as polluting the ranks of a Musselman army, and when Dragut and Rarbarossa would rather have lost a victory than have accepted of Christian succor-now the Sulian Mahmoud invites them to join his army, and the country of Homer and the city of Constant ne may owe a temporary preservation to their valor. This state of things has been gradually progressing since the French were in Egypt, and the Ottoman Porte found it necessary for her preservation to accept of English succor against the foreign foe, as well as the rebellious Pachas. This co-operation was found salutary : and now, when menaced with an attack from a neighboring and more powerful quarter, they solicit the same aid. It remains for us to observe the joint movements of Russia and the Porte, as promising results peculiarly inter-

Proposals for Publishing by A gentleman being at Marseilles, hired a boat, with an intention of sailing for pleasure; he entered into conversation with the two young men who owned the vessel, and learned that they were not watermen by trade, but silversmiths; and that when they could be spared from their usual business, they employed themselves in that way to increase their earnings. On expressing his surprize at their conduct, and imputing it to an avaricious disposition: "Oh, Sir," said the young men, " if you knew our reasons, you would ascribe it to a better motive. Our father, anxious to assist his family, scraped together all he was worth and purchased a vessel for the purpose of trading to the coast of Barbary; but was unfortunately taken by a pirate, carried to Tripoli, and sold for a slave. He writes word that he has luckily fallen into the hands of a master who treats him with great humanity; but that the sum demanded for his ransom is so exhorbitant, that it will be impossible for him ever to raise it he adds, that we must therefore relinquish all hopes of ever seeing him, and be contented; that he has as many comforts as his situation will admit. With hopes of restoring to his family a beloved father, we are striving, by every honest means in our power, to collect the sum necessary for his ransom; and we are not ashamed to employ ourselves in this occupation of watermen The gentleman was struck with this account,

and on his departure, mad them a handsome present. Some months afterwards, the young men being at work in their shop, were greatly surprised at seeing their father enter, who threw himself into their arms, exclaiming, at the same time, that he was fearful they had taken some unjust method to raise the money for his ransom, for it was too great a sum for them to have gain ed by their ordinary occupation. They professed their ignorau e of the whole affair, and could only attribute their father's release to that stranger, to whose generosity they had been before so much obliged.

The authenticity of this anecdote is thus ascertained :- Upon the decease of the celebrated author Montesquieu, a minute account of the above transaction, which was then found among his papers, proves him to have been the " stranger to whom the young men justly attributed their father's release from captivity. A circumstance that reflects greater honor upon him than even his transcendant talents and literary fame could [Youth's Mugazine.

Christian Courage and Infidel Cowardice.

In the year 1695, the Rev. Mr. Coleman of Boston sailed for England. It was a time of war between the French and English, and at the end of seven weeks, the ship in which he took passage was captured; but not without a few broadsides, in which the young minister, charged and discharged like the rest; yet he declared that he was sonsible of no courage, but of a great deal of fear. He wondered when his courage would come, as he had heard others talk. In short, he fought like a philosopher and a Christian. He looked death in the face, and prayed all the while he charged and fired, with small arms, while the boatswain and others made a frolic and sport of

it. During the action, there was a young rake, a passenger on board, that fisped at atheism, and spit at religion every day of the voyage, who was now in the terrors of death; when he saw Mr. Coleman take a musket, he was ashamed to leave the deck; but the first volley of small arms laid hir flat on his breast without being touched : when the great guns roared he would have crept through the boards to hide himself; he lay as one dead, and let the men tread on him or kick him as they pleased. At last he peeped up when the firing ceased for a minute, and asked where they were? Mr. Coleman told him they lay by to charge again ; and in a moment he flew down into the Doctor's room, and was seen no more till the ship was taken. Yet this spark when safe in France was ridiculing religion again, and scorning the ministers of it as much as ever. This must have been some natural son of Sir John Falstaff; and every infidel coward may here see his own likeness .- Turell's Life of Coleman.

## " The whitary places shall be glad."

In 1737, the Rev. George Schmidt, the first among the Hottentuts, planted a pear tree, about 130 miles from Cape Town, for. the purpose of obtaining the fruit for his family. Before it had acquired sufficient size to produce it, Mr. Schmidt was called home and never returned to that country. The pear tree, however, flourished greatly, and was taken possession of by multitudes of baboons who remained quietly enjoying it until the year 1790, when they were dislodged by the arrival of three missionaries, to whom the Hottentots in great numbers, flocked from all parts of the country. The missionaries took up their residence near the spot, and the great pear tree was their church , there they met their congregation night and morning, under the vast canopy t formed, spreading on all sides like a great umbrella, preached the Gospel, and offered up prayer and praise. During the day time, the same shadowy temple served for a achool room for between two and three hundred Hottentot children, who were taught to read, and to understand the doctrines of Christianity. As late as the year 1809 the same instructions continued, and chiefly on the same place, though a church had been erected near the spot .- Dreight's N.Y. Daily Adv.

## ANECDOTE.

A gentleman who had subscribed a guinea year to one of the Southwark societies, (Eng ) & whose servants had also come members of it, intimated to Mr. D-, that he could no longer give his support to such societies On being asked the reason, he replied, that they had ruined his servants :- he had one of the best woman servants in the world; but on a late occasion, when he wished to be denied to a person who called, and bid her say he was not at home, she told him she could not say so. Why so ? said he-"I have read my Bible," she replied, "and cannot tell a lie." Mr. D \_\_\_\_\_, however, on conversing with his friend, who was a man of sense, soon convinced him that he was wrong in supposing that the Bible had ruined his servant. It was far more probable, said i e, that she who was taught to tell lies for him, would soon learn to tell lies to him. This friend instead of withdrawing his subscription, immediately doubled it.

## T. W. PARSONS\_Dentist.

R Espectfully informs the inhabitants of Boston its vicinity, that he practises in the line of his profession, at No. 38, Newbury-street. In consequence of his improved method of forming Artificial Teeth from accurate moulds taken from the human mouth, he is enabled firmly to affix them where there are no stumps remaining, and in many cases in which it has been deemed utterly impracticable to secure them. The great comfort and convenience of distinct articulation s preserved, and the appearance of the Teeth so natural as to deceive the most critical observer.

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A SERIES of Practical and Paramond MONS on the most important and duties of the Christian Religion EDWARD COOPER, Rector of Haware, and of Yoxall, in the county and late fellow of All Souls College, Co THE high reputation which the in a short time, have a quired in gar unanimous voice of approbation, with have been honored in this country, by have been nonored in this country, by eminent for their learning and piety, been priviledged with reading the doubt of their uncommon excellence, of a similar character and design, with der's Village Sermons : and by good been thought of superior execution wheat they profess to be, "Practical Sermons," designed for the beacht of classes of readers; although, we he they will be read with much interest of Evangelical truth. The late Dr New-Haven, in giving his opinion of the declared, that "the doctrines and declared. scd in them, are of the highest impor-virtue and salvation of men." "To observes, "is remarkably perspices same time, it is maily, grave ad Throughout the whole," he add, appears in the character of a faithful appears in the character of a faithful the gospel, deeply engaged to provide the gospel, deeply engaged to provide the faithfully performing his duty." To Coperary, whose critical justice is more mitted, gives the most unqualified the superior excellence of Mr. Coperard and closes his observations with the mark: "Mr. Cooper, we trust as a superior excellence of Mr. Coperard closes his observations with the mark: "Mr. Cooper, we trust as a superior excellence of Mr. Coperard closes his observations with the mark: mark: "Mr. Cooper, we trust will suggest to him, that he cannot perfectually promote the interests of he kingdom, than by continuing to discussed and unadulterated trulial pel." Professor Stewart, of Andrew pressed his approbation of them in the continuing to the continuing to discuss the continuing to the continuing to discuss the continuing to discuss the continuing the cont terms. In further commandation of the have received the following note from

have received the following note for field Association of Ministers.

Messrs. E. Merriam & Co.—The Association, in session at Palmer, hin that you propose to publish an eding Mr. Cooper's Familiar Sermons, judge best information we can obtain, does not the proposal, and ardealy described to the proposal, and ardealy described to the proposal. prove the proposal, and ardently de edition of the said work may be pub-ing a work that is likely to be useful ters and private Christians. We have that you will pursue your proposed and that you will meet the approbate public, which those Sermons dearn take the liberty to express our hope are disposed to encourage useful s will lend their influence to encourge

Wishing you success, we subscribe a Tours, Joshua Caosu, MICAN STONE, Scribe, pro. ten Palmer, June 19, 1817.

Mr. E. MERRIAN, Sir.-I have seen with much pla

proposals for publishing the sermon Edward Cooper. Rector of Hamstall, The distinguished praise between discourses by the Christian Observathe the necessity of further recommendate are deservedly ranked, by the able control invaluable miscellany, among the derivative of them as of doctrinal and practical instruction in on the calculated to contince the in make the man of God parfect, the inshed unto all good web;" at

" which the languishing merests of the "tianity imper ously and peculiarly des Fully coinciding with the reviews a time nts here expressed, I most couldn't the wish that those sermons may find the hish that those sermors may be the library of every Christian. White calculated to promote the interests of

piety among Christians of all denomin will, I trust, be read with peculiar Episcopalians, as they contain an able delineation of the doctrines of their which the author is so distinguished Boston, July 9th, 1817. Boston, July 9th, 1817. Rector of Christ Ch

Mr. MERRIAM. Sir,-I consider the "practical sermons " of Rev. Edward Cooper, very best in our language, " for pl domestic instruction." I am graffe domestic instruction." I am graffa wish it may be on as good a type at that from which you copy ; and receive liberal patronage from the lic, in return for the benefits which and especially, that the divine blee tend the reading of these plain, executed the reading of these plains, executed the reading the reading to the reading the

tensively useful. Charlestown, July 11, 1817.

Having read the Sermons of Ret. I hereby signify my cordial approba

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TOUS DEPA FOREIGN. THODIST ME

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